

## INDIAN ENSLAVED AND TORTURED, HE SAYS

Shocking Tales of Cruelty From the Putumayo Rubber District.

### CONGO STORIES MATCHED

Report of a British Official on Conditions in a Remote Region of Peru.

LONDON, March 30.—Rubber and cruelty seem to be inevitably linked. The ghastly stories of the Congo are now retold of the Putumayo, a district of some 20,000 square miles, lying about the headwaters of the river of that name, which is a tributary of the Amazon. It is nominally Peruvian territory, but is controlled by the Peruvian Amazon Company, Limited, now in liquidation—was formed to exploit it for that product. Some two years ago public attention was attracted by vague rumors of cruelties practised upon the Indians of the country in the collection of rubber.

In 1910 the company appointed a commission to report on the commercial prospects of the district and at the same time to investigate the state of the Indians. The British Foreign Office also instructed Sir Roger Casement, British Consul-General for Brazil, to visit the Putumayo and inquire into the conditions of British subjects, Barbados negroes, employed there by the company.

Sir Roger Casement's report is not yet published, but Mr. Seymour Bell, for some years commercial agent on behalf of the British Government in the United States, who was a member of the company's commission, has arrived in London and gives a distressing account of the conditions he found to exist.

"I was forced," he says, "to the reluctant conclusion that the whole local system of rubber collection was based on systematic cruelty. The system is as follows: The Indians are a primitive, gentle race of forest dwellers.

"Each rubber station is in charge of a Peruvian, who keeps an armed band, mostly half-breeds, and a small force of armed Indians. Through these the natives are terrorized.

"They were first of all caught and tamed by flogging and starvation. Then they were released, and are now allowed to live in the forest under supervision on condition that they bring in every ten or fifteen days a certain weight of rubber. Once a quarter or so they are made to carry the rubber down to the river stations, a distance in some cases of as much as sixty miles. The whole of this work is enforced by flogging and often by torture and death.

"The Indians are living in a most abject state of slavery of the worst kind, and some of the cases of cruelty, most terrible in the extreme, that were brought to light would be considered incredible. Floggings on the bare back with the most cruel kind of whips was the principal form of punishment for not producing the required amount of rubber.

"We saw the marks on the bodies of the Indians. I should say that 50 per cent. of them had marks of flogging on their bodies. Even the youngest boys were so marked.

"About half way up the Cara Parana, an affluent of the Putumayo, we stopped at a small sub-station to take in firewood for our boilers. We all went on shore for a stroll, and while the persons we saw was an Indian undergoing punishment because he was not disposed to work. He had a big chain fastened to his ankle with a padlock and was carrying some twelve or more feet of chain on his shoulders, the object being to prevent his running away to join his tribe.

"I was staying at a white man's house in a clearing in the forest. I saw some natives coming in, perhaps some twenty or thirty of them, from the outlying districts. I noticed that one man had a cut on his side, and I asked the Indian what was the origin of the cut. He replied, 'The white man did it with his machete because I was not coming along quickly enough.'

"I asked him to point out the white man who had cut him. He pointed to one of the Peruvian Company's employees. While we were talking an Indian came up. He pointed to his long hair, and I noticed that his ear had gone. I asked who had done it. He replied, 'The same man.'

"I learned that he had been treated in this way because he had not brought in sufficient rubber. Immediately afterwards I came across another Indian who had been treated in precisely the same way. I saw some of the whips which the employees used upon the natives. They were big, heavy instruments. In some cases the end of the lash was made of tapir hide, which is so hard that it can be sharpened to an edge and cuts deeply into the flesh.

"I often saw the people, men, women and children, coming down with the rubber from their journeys. The only food they had for the journey was a small quantity of manioc, provided by themselves. In many cases it was evident that they were in a condition of starvation. The loads they had to carry were from fifty to seventy-five kilos. I think seventy-five kilos was the heaviest that came under my observation. Many of them dropped through fatigue.

"I have seen Indians lying at the side of the track exhausted or ill. When one of the masters came along they were kicked or beaten till they struggled on with their burdens. One tribe that we saw at Atana were really walking skeletons. They were the worst case that came under our notice. In other cases they appeared to be well fed and sturdy men. I weighed many of the children's loads. A little boy had carried twenty-nine kilos, and he himself weighed twenty-four kilos.

"Money is, of course, unknown, and the remuneration the Indians receive is often merely nominal. For a load of rubber as heavy as they could carry they would receive perhaps a cheap shirt or pair of trousers of the most inferior quality, or some house utensil, and often articles were forced upon them for which they had no use.

"In several trading stations I saw houses specially built for unattached Indian women. Recruits for these houses are taken by force, and no regard is paid to the prior claim of the Indian husband."

These include cases of Indians being brutally murdered while confined in the stocks; of two people being burned alive, one an old woman and the other a young man, and of Indians being held under water until nearly drowned, death actually resulting in some cases.

Another case was that of a small boy who was taken from his mother and beheaded before her eyes because she could not tell the whereabouts of some fugitive Indians for whom the Peruvians were searching.

A Peruvian commissioner, the only magistrate in the district, told Mr. Bell of the case of an Indian woman who was drowned. She had run away into the bush with her two small children to escape from a man who was in charge of considerable property in the neighborhood. This man had taken her children from her, but she managed to get away with them before the steamer took them down the river.

A man was sent to hunt her, she was caught and put in chains. On the return journey, as they walked beside the river, the woman plunged into the river in order to escape and was drowned.

Mr. Bell concluded by saying: "In some parts the Indians were starving because the Peruvians did not allow them sufficient time to cultivate their land. Thousands of them have died from want and ill treatment. Owing to these causes and to the large number who have been slaughtered the tribes are being gradually exterminated.

"What I have said may appear very strong, but it is by no means an exaggeration. The Putumayo is one of the foulest spots on the face of the earth, and the sooner pressure is brought to bear on the Peruvian Government and public opinion to cleanse the place the better it will be for every one."

He explains that the Peruvian Government at present exercises practically no control in the district, the responsibility for the state of affairs existing there lying with the local Peruvian agents.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, recently said in answer to a question asked in the House of Commons that Sir Roger Casement's unpublished report confirms the grave charges which have been made.

## BALZAC A PLAGIARIST? OR DID HE PLAY A JOKE?

Literary Scandal in Connection With His Story Just Brought to Light.

LONDON, March 30.—Another literary scandal has come to light. It has recently been discovered that "L'Amour Masqué," a story by Balzac only lately published for the first time, is almost identical in plot, detail and even phrasing with a tale called "Le Domino Blanc" by a certain Molieri, which was published in the *Magasin Littéraire* in 1845.

The resemblance between the two stories is far too close to be accounted for by chance. The questions then arise, Was Molieri a nom de guerre assumed by Balzac, or did Balzac steal from Molieri, or again, is the Balzac manuscript "L'Amour Masqué," presented to the Duchesse de Dino and embellished with her coat of arms, a literary forgery?

M. Pierre Lavedan, who found the Molieri story in the old magazine, declares that Molieri was a real person, who wrote plays and held a small public office. The Balzac manuscript, again, seems to be well authenticated. It came from the library of the Duchesse de Dino's son through one intermediary to the hands of its publisher.

Who then is the plagiarist, Balzac or Molieri? The date of Balzac's story is not known, but it does not seem very likely that Molieri could have plagiarized the unpublished work of the great man. The *Journal des Débats* fears that Balzac must have been the culprit. And indeed all the evidence points that way.

But it is difficult to imagine Balzac of all men so much at a loss for a plot as to copy another man's story, and that not a very good one. One thing may be said in partial extenuation. He did not publish the story, and apparently never intended to publish it. It is suggested that the great author may have been playing a rather ludicrous and cynical practical joke at the expense of the Duchesse de Dino.

### THE DESKLESS STATESMAN.

Advantages of the English Way of Seating Members of Parliament.

LONDON, March 29.—Do English people who enjoy the Parliamentary cartoons of E. T. Reed in *Punch* and Sir P. C. Gould in the *Westminster Gazette* realize how much they owe to the furnishing of the House of Commons?

It may not seem at first glance to make much difference that there are only benches in the House of Commons, instead of the chairs and desks of the House of Representatives at Washington and the House of Commons at Ottawa. Yet a Congressman or a member of the Canadian House of Commons seated at a desk and occupied with a newspaper or a book or busy with his correspondence does not lend himself to successful caricature like the party leaders sitting or sprawling on the front benches of the House of Commons. Even when a member of Congress is speaking his legs and feet are hidden from view behind his desk and he is surrounded by fellow members all occupied at their desks.

Away back in the '80s Sir George Trevelyan in the House of Commons once expressed his admiration of the plan of seating members of the House of Representatives and wound up his eulogy of the Washington plan by his gesturing that if there were desks in the House of Commons each could be fitted with an electric button by means of which members could record their votes in divisions without leaving their seats.

It is well for popular political education in England that Sir George Trevelyan's time saving device found no favor, for besides spoiling the opportunity of the cartoonists desks have a bad effect on debating, many Englishmen believe.

Wearisome long speeches, they say, are tolerated at Washington and Ottawa because the other members can read or write and get on with other work while a windbag has the floor. A result of long speeches and poor debating is that neither in American nor Canadian newspapers are debates nearly so well reported as Parliamentary debates are reported in England, and that is so much the worse for political education.

## TRENCHANT ATTACK ON SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Sir Almoth Wright on Mental and Medical Phases of the Movement.

### WOMAN NOT MAN'S EQUAL

Famous English Physician Discusses the Types of Women Who Want the Right to Vote.

LONDON, March 28.—The indictment against the woman suffrage movement presented by Sir Almoth Wright in his three column letter to the *London Times* is the most trenchant attack that has yet been made upon the suffragist cause. Especial attention is drawn to his statements by his eminent position in the medical profession.

He opens with the statement that for man the physiology and psychology of

restrict ourselves to indicating wherein lies the immorality of the methods.

"There is no one who does not discern that woman in her relations to physical force stands in quite a different position to man. Out of that different relation there must of necessity shape itself a special code of ethics for woman; and to violate that code must be for woman immorality."

No one doubts, he points out, that woman in the mass can bring a certain amount of physical force to bear. He continues:

"The true inwardness of the relation in which woman stands to physical force lies not in the question of her having it at command but in the fact that she cannot put it forth without placing herself within the jurisdiction of an ethical law. The law against which she offends when she resorts to physical violence is not an ordinance of man, it is not written in the statutes of any State, it has not been enunciated by any human legislator."

"It belongs to those unwritten and unassailable and irreversible commandments of religion which we suddenly and mysteriously become aware of when we see them violated."

"Up to the present," says Sir Almoth,



woman are full of difficulties. Women themselves make light of these things, none the less they are the things which a woman has most cause to fear, and no doctor can ever lose sight of the fact that the mind of woman is always threatened with verberations of her physiological emergencies. It is with such thoughts that the doctor left his eyes reposed upon the militant suffragist."

Three types of women are discussed. First, women who hold, with minds often unwearied, that they may, whenever it is to their advantage, lawfully resort to physical violence. Second, women who have all their life been strangers to joy women in whom instincts long suppressed have in the end broken into flame. Third, there are "the incomplete." These have undergone atrophy and lost touch with their living fellow men and women.

"Their programme is to convert the whole world into an epinec institution—an epinec institution in which man and woman shall everywhere work side by side the same tasks and for the same purpose. These wishes can never by any possibility be realized," Sir Almoth declares. "And even then woman, though she protests that she does not require it, and that she does not receive it, practically always does receive differential treatment at the hands of man."

"It would be well, I often think, that every woman should be clearly told—and the woman of the world will immediately understand—that when man sets his face against the proposal to bring in an epinec work he does so because he can do his best work only in surroundings where he is perfectly free from suggestion and from restraint and from the onus which all differential treatment imposes."

Yet another type is the woman who is poisoned by her misplaced self-esteem and who flies out at every man who does not pay homage to her intellect. "She is the woman who is affronted when a man avers that for him the glory of woman lies in her power of attraction, in her capacity for motherhood and in unwavering allegiance to the ethics which are special to her sex. I have heard such an intellectually embittered woman say, though a man had taken her to wife, that 'never in the whole course of her life had a man ever as much as done her a kindness.'"

Next come young girls who have been told about the intellectual, moral and financial value of women, such tales as they never entered the heart of man to conceive. To obey a man would to them be the unpardonable sin, though the man himself must submit to orders in order to earn money to support them.

"Fatuous" is the term Sir Almoth applies to the statement that women ought to have the same rate of pay for the same work, because it leaves out of sight that a woman's commercial value in many of the best fields of work is subject to a heavy discount by reason of the fact that she cannot, like a male employee, work cheek by jowl with a male employer, nor work among men as a man with his fellow employees.

Equally fatuous are the marriage projects of the militant suffragists. "Every woman of the world could tell her, whispering it into her private ear, that if a sufficient number of men should come to the conclusion that it was not worth their while to marry except on the terms of fair give and take the suffragist woman's demands would have to come down," Sir Almoth says.

Sir Almoth declares that there is in these programmes, in addition to the element of mental disorder and to the element of the fatuous, also a very ugly element of dishonesty.

"In reality," he says, "the very kernel of the militant suffrage movement is the element of immorality. There is here not only immorality in the ends which are in view but also in the methods adopted for the attainment of those ends. We may

## OROZCO IS THE IDOL OF NORTHERN MEXICO

Revolutionary Leader Strange Combination of Rough Rider and Student.

### MAN WHO NEVER SMILES

Friends Look Upon Him as Future President—His Men Leave Women to Grow Crops.

GUERRERO, Mexico, April 6.—Gen. Pascual Orozco will have left his impress upon the country, no matter how the revolt of which he is now the military leader results.

It was in the rich Guerrero Valley, far up in the Sierra Madre in the western part of the State of Chihuahua, that the nucleus of the army which brought about the overthrow of President Diaz was formed, and this same valley has contributed several hundred men who are now battling under the banner of Orozco to remove from power President Francisco Madero, Jr., whose success against Diaz they were largely instrumental in bringing about.

Gen. Orozco is a product of the Guerrero Valley. He is the idol of the people of this mountain region. His devoted admirers follow him blindly. When he was identified with the Madero revolution and the new administration of the national government his old neighbors were loyal to that cause. When he recently transferred his allegiance to Vasquez Gomez and assumed command of the revolutionary army of the State of Chihuahua the men of the Guerrero Valley flocked to his standard. So greatly has the new revolution drawn upon the male inhabitants of this region that there are not enough men left to grow the crops to feed the women and children who were left behind. The rich farms are in a state of temporary abandonment, and unless aid soon comes to the people they will be facing a condition of famine.

With all this depression of agricultural and business affairs the families of the little town of Guerrero and other communities scattered through the valley are offering no complaint, but eagerly await from day to day reports from the front as to the progress of their hero in his attempt to accomplish another revolution. That he will succeed in his plans no one here doubts for a moment. His old neighbors say he is a man of destiny and that if he does not occupy the Presidential chair it will be because he does not want that high position.

The men of the Guerrero Valley are of a different type from the peon element which is found in other parts of Mexico. They are an athletic people of high natural intelligence that will fit them for leadership in times of strife.

Much that is erroneous has been published in regard to Orozco. He has been pictured in the public press as an illiterate brutal and stubborn man of the brigand type.

In view of the fact that there is something more than a possibility that Orozco may become President of Mexico, or at least that he may occupy a prominent position in the Government of the country should the present revolution succeed, a brief biography of the man would be of interest.

Pascual Orozco was born February 2, 1862, in the little village of Santa Ines del Monte, a few miles from Guerrero. His father was Pascual Orozco, Sr., who gained a livelihood tilling a small farm near the town. His mother was Señora Amada Vasquez, Orozco's daughter of a wealthy ranchman of this section. Orozco does not belong to what is recognized as the peon class. Properly speaking, he is a member of the middle element, there being three distinct classes of society in this country.

When 8 years old he entered a private school in Guerrero, where he remained for two years. He received his finishing education in the San Agustino College in the city of Guadalajara. He was graduated from that institution with high honors in 1889 after a four years course.

It related of him that he had few equals as a rider of the range and handler of the rope. He spent several years following his ranching experience, working in various capacities forming companies operating in the mountains of the Guerrero section.

In personal appearance Orozco is not prepossessing. He is tall and angular and has a facial expression that is somewhat repulsive. He is known among his own people as the man who never smiles. He is also a man of silence. Not even to his closest friends does he domineer talking, and when he does take occasion to express himself it is never on frivolous subjects. He is serious minded always. He is an ideal military commander. His very presence demands obedience and respect. His orders never have to be repeated. Once is enough. They are always obeyed with alacrity. Madero has been restricted to that drawn up by the Prince's French mentor, Prof. Escobar of the School of Political Science, in which the only part Montemur is figuring is the panorama view from the Sacré Coeur Cathedral. This is accompanied with visits to the Aro de Triomphe, the Pasteur Institute, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiegne and Chantilly. Visits to the theatres are limited to the classics, with the Comédie Française carefully selecting modern pieces.

The Prince's use of the name Earl of Chester as the incognito has earned him the nickname "cheese kid," as Chester is known here only as the name of an English cheese.

University of Athens Anniversary. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ATHENS, April 6.—This city is crowded to-day with many distinguished people who have come here to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Athens to-morrow.

An international congress of Orientalists for the celebration of Greek independence will be held here on Monday.

### HUMORS OF COAL STRIKE.

High Price Paid by a Thief—Boarding School Girls Hire a Bus.

LONDON, March 30.—The coal strike has its humorous as well as its tragic side. A woman in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, had her entire stock of coal stolen, a wee bit to be sure, but precious. She felt that the joke was on the thief when she found a woman's purse, evidently dropped by the thief and containing four shillings and sixpence. At this rate of compensation coal in Kirkcaldy would cost about \$45 a ton.

Then the girls of a fashionable boarding school at Brighton have managed to overcome difficulties due to the strike in a way that has turned out into enjoyment. Like the pupils in nearly all the boarding schools of the country, they were confronted by the prospect that owing to the curtailed railroad service they would be unable to take their trunks with them when they went home for the Easter holidays.

Thirty of the girls have made a contract with a London omnibus company to place an extra large motor bus at their disposal for \$60, which includes sending the bus to Brighton and bringing the girls to London. Their trunks are to be put inside and the girls are to sit on top of the bus.

They think they are not only going to have a better time than they would on a train, but have the satisfaction of knowing that the share each will pay is less than the regular railway fare.

### DEMANDS OF THE CRETANS.

Turn the Island Over to King George of Greece, Says M. Pologorgis.

LONDON, March 29.—Rumors are again in circulation that the European Powers protecting Crete are exchanging letters with a view to reoccupying the island in order to end the constant disturbances there.

The present demands of the Cretans and suggestions for restoring peace, are set forth in a communication from M. Pologorgis, who has been the leader of the Cretan party in Greece since M. Venizelos became chief of the Athens Cabinet. M. Pologorgis is an opponent of M. Venizelos, whom he blames for the failure of the Cretan efforts to bring about union with Greece.

"No one can deny," M. Pologorgis's manifesto says, "that the Great Powers by various documents on many occasions have persistently recognized the legitimacy of Cretan aspirations. Thus Crete has an incontestable right to demand a solution of the present problem, to press for the annexation of Crete to the kingdom of Greece. And this annexation was promised by the great Powers to the Cretans in their note of October 28, 1908."

"The present disturbances in the island are a consequence of the postponement of the inevitable solution. The Cretans have no wish to trouble the tranquillity of the island or the general peace of Europe. They desire only to direct the attention of the Powers to the actual state of affairs. And this because those Powers have themselves taken the fate of Crete into their own hands."

"If the Powers are not ready to solve the problem according to their reiterated promises there is but one other means of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and that is to entrust to King George of Greece the task of reestablishing order."

"No! Reoccupation of the island would contribute nothing toward the accomplishment of the desires of the Powers, because it would insure neither the lives nor the properties of the Moslems in Crete. Nor could it do anything but kindle revolt not only in Crete but throughout the East."

"We offer this advice because otherwise the Powers will find themselves in this dilemma: Either they must reoccupy the island with a considerable armed force, at the certain risk of inflaming the spirit of insurrection, and expanding it to the very heart of Turkey, which would greatly militate against the present interests of the Powers; or they must accord the righteous and long promised solution, which they do not seem anxious to do just yet."

## THINK PEKIN TO PARIS AIR TRIP IS FEASIBLE

Bleriot, Vedrines and Others Believe Aeroplanes Can Cover 7,500 Mile Route.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 6.—The Martin's proposed Pekin to Paris aeroplane flight is far from being dismissed as chimerical.

"You may rest assured," says Aviator Bleriot, "that the test is perfectly realizable. Where the automobile has passed, the aeroplane passes better." In this statement he referred to the automobile contest between autocars in 1907 over the 7,500 mile route between Paris and Pekin. Bleriot added that it will be necessary to find a man of enough resistance and energy to complete the journey. He declared that among his pilots he has two men who are capable of reaching the goal.

M. Deper-Dussin, the aeroplane builder, concurs in the opinion that the flight is feasible, but asks when the contest is to be held. Aviator Vedrines, well known for his long journeys in the air, writes to the *Matin* declaring that he is prepared to participate in the epoch making aerial flight, and that he had already found a companion who will accompany him. Aviator Morane, after studying the map of the route and the possibilities of obtaining supplies along the Trans-siberian Railroad, has changed his opinion on the proposal and is now convinced of the possibility of the contest being successful. Aviator Borel is more affirmative in his opinion and is prepared to enter, and if the race is held in 1912 he will start Aviators Ehrmann and Verrept.

### CALL PRINCE "CHEESE KID."

Paris Populace So Names Wales Because of His Incognito.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 6.—Paris continues to be very interested in the visit of the Prince of Wales and is finding it hard to realize that the programme for the Prince has been restricted to that drawn up by the Prince's French mentor, Prof. Escobar of the School of Political Science, in which the only part Montemur is figuring is the panorama view from the Sacré Coeur Cathedral. This is accompanied with visits to the Aro de Triomphe, the Pasteur Institute, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiegne and Chantilly. Visits to the theatres are limited to the classics, with the Comédie Française carefully selecting modern pieces.

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## ROYAL PRIZES FOR OLYMPIC WINNERS

Cups Given by European Rulers for New Events in Next Summer's Games.

### THE STADIUM AT STOCKHOLM

Room for 25,000 Spectators in the Arena—Keen International Rivalry in the Contests.

LONDON, March 27.—The programme for the Stockholm Olympic Games, June 3 to July 22, contains ten new events for which cups have been presented by the King of Sweden, the Czar, the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, Count Geza Andrássy, Countess de Casa Miranda, the city of Budapest and Baron Pierre de Conbertain, president of the International Olympic Committee.

The Stockholm stadium is constructed of gray violet Swedish brick and undressed granite. It has accommodation for 25,000 spectators and has cost \$250,000. It is built in the shape of a horseshoe shape.

The arena only is open to the sky. The two arms of the building rest against a rocky slope at the north, being built into the hill by two watch towers, behind which lie the administrative buildings on the flanks of the sloping background. Under the amphitheatre are the royal foyers, the dressing rooms, shower baths, promenade, arcades, etc.

The arena contains a football field, places for the jumping and throwing competitions, with, round all these, a running track the inner circumference of which measures 383 meters. During the winter the arena can be used as a skating rink.

The composition of the building is a modern, independent organic development of early medieval Swedish architecture. Round the southern end runs an outer open arcade looking toward the park. Its roof is crowned by granite blocks intended for sculptured figures, a cyclas of thirty erect figures in life size.

The eight sidewalks are flanked in pairs by similar blocks. On the great eastern tower there is an immense block of black hammered iron, with two granite figures representing the first pair of human beings belonging to northern mythology, Ask and Embla.

There are altogether twenty competitions for challenge cups, divided as follows: Athletics, 4; wrestling, 1; football, 1; fencing, 2; gymnastics, 1; horse riding, 5; modern pentathlon (duel pistol shooting, swimming, fencing, riding and cross-country race), 1; rowing, 1; swimming, 2; shooting, 1; yachting, 1.

Keen international rivalry is assured in all these varied contests. Great Britain furnishes the holders of four (association football, rowing, yachting and swimming); the United States, two (Marathon race and throwing the discus); Canada, one (shooting); Hungary, one (wrestling); Italy, one (gymnastics); and France, one (fencing, team competition, épée).

The ten new competitions are the pentathlon, decathlon, fencing (team competition, sabre), military horse riding, prize riding, prize jumping for individual and teams, the best aggregate national result in the horse riding classes, modern pentathlon, and ladies' high diving.

### MOTORS ENGAGE INVENTORS.

Autos and Aeroplanes to the Front in British Patent Office.

LONDON, March 30.—In 1911 the number of applications for patents at the British Patent Office was 38,185, of which 593 were made by women. The report of the Comptroller-General, touching on the trend of invention during the year, says:

"The ever-increasing importance of means of locomotion is demonstrated by the prominence this subject takes under an analysis of the whole field of inventive activity. The internal combustion engine, an important factor in the science of locomotion, is greatly in evidence, particularly in connection with the revolving cylinder type, and the so-called valveless engine.

"Wheels for vehicles are a still more prolific source of invention. Being profiles and motor cycle maintain their claim to attention, variable speed gearing, clutches and engine starting devices being especially noteworthy."

Aeronautics shows a considerable diminution in comparison with the previous year, but the number of applications is still sufficiently great to make the subject one of the outstanding features of the year's invention, and the report notes that efforts are being made to utilize aeroplanes as auxiliaries in naval warfare by contriving means for launching them from the decks of battleships.

"Increasing attention is being given to the utilization of the characteristics of the gyrocompass, more particularly in its application as a substitute for the magnetic compass and in its use as an anti-skidding device for vehicles and as a stabilizing means for flying machines."

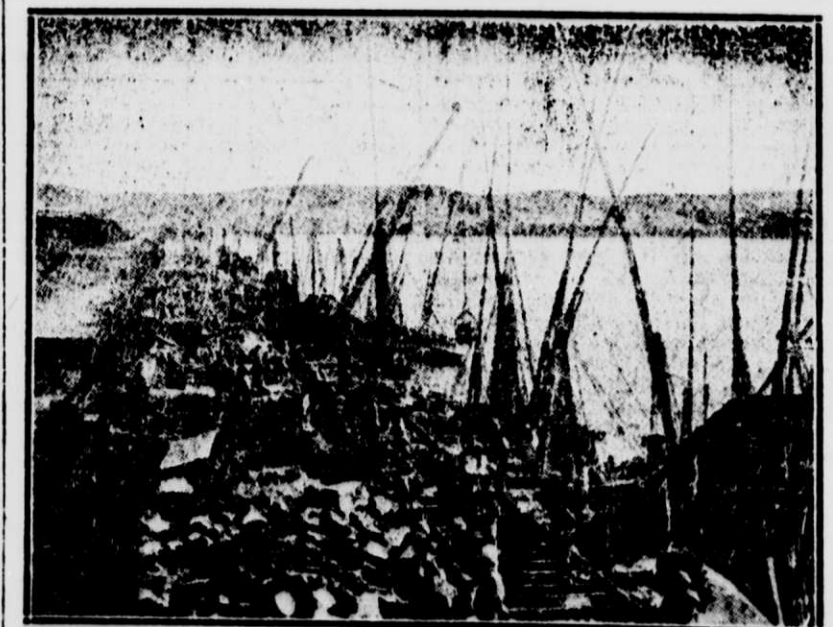
### CLERICAL HEALERS WARNED.

Room, Though, for Cooperation With Doctors, Say Investigators.

LONDON, March 30.—A report has been made by a committee, of which the Dean of Westminster is chairman, in regard to the faith healing movement in all its aspects, with particular attention to the matter of the best means of obtaining closer cooperation between physicians and clergymen.

The committee was appointed eighteen months ago. It admits that there is room for cooperation between the two professions within clearly defined limits, "with a view to the alleviation of physical suffering through the mental or spiritual condition of the patient," but it would have safeguards thrown around this cooperation. It sounds this warning:

"That any attempt on the part of the clergy to enter into competition with the medical practitioner by any separate and independent treatment of the sick is to be strongly deprecated, not merely on practical but also on religious grounds. For there is a serious danger lest the association of the ministry should divert attention from the primary purpose of that ministry and prove injurious to individual faith."



DOWNS DISCHARGING STONE AT THE ASSOUAN DAM, WHICH IS BEING RAISED.